

## TIME-LINE OF MAJOR JEWISH EXPERIENCES IN EUROPE

100B.C. to 1A.D.	Palestine conquered by the Romans. (Pre-European)	1100 to 1300	Jews seen as "infidels at home" and slaughtered throughout Western Europe. Jews settled in Poland. Statute of Kalisz (1264) granted Polish Jews the fundamental guarantee of per- sonal safety, protection of places of wor- ship and freedom of trade. First recorded "blood libel" accusation in Norwich, England. Fourth Church Council required Jews to wear distinctive badge. Jews expelled from England. Massacre of Jews in town of York, England.	1700 to 1800	Jews reappeared in England, Holland, and France. Partition of Poland by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Maria Theresa launches pogrom in Bo- hemia and Moravia (1744). Austrian Emperor, Joseph II establish- ment of Patent of Toleration. French Revolution bestowed French cit- izenship on Jews. Pale of Settlement established in Rus- sia.
1A.D. to 100	First Jewish Revolt against Rome. (Pre-European)				
100 to 200	Titus destroyed Jerusalem. 2nd and 3rd Jewish Revolts against Rome. (Pre-European)				
200 to 300	Jerusalem placed off limits to Jews. Jews dispersed throughout Roman Empire. Jews became Roman citizens. Jews permitted to resettle in Palestine.				
300 to 400	Jews denied citizenship and rights by the Roman Empire. Roman Emperor Constantine con- verted to Christianity.	1300 to 1600	Statute of Wislica granted Polish Jews equal protection under the law in 1347. Jews blamed for spreading the Black Death (1348). Jews expelled from France (1306). Jews expelled from Spain (1492) and Portugal (1496). Jews expelled from Lithuania. Jewish commercial activities shifted to Eastern Europe, mainly Poland. Golden Age in Poland. Many Jews re- settled in Poland during this time per- iod. Extensive privileges under Casimir III.	1800 to 1900	Edict of Emancipation made Jews citizens in Prussia. Emancipation of British Jews (1860) De Gobineau wrote essay, <i>Inequality of the Human Race</i> . Wilhelm Marr founded League of Anti- Semitism. Swiss Jews gain full citizenship. Swiss ghetto life ended (1877). Russian pogroms began widespread anti-Semitic rioting in Russian Empire. Hitler born in Austria. Dreyfuss Affair took place in France (1894-1898). First Zionist Congress at Basel (1897). <i>Protocols of the Elders of Zion</i> published in Russia.
400 to 600	Christians fought barbarians and heresies within the Church. Period of relative peace for Jews in an age of violence and injustice. Jews protected by Theoderic the Great. Many Jews forced to convert to Christianity in Spain.				
600 to 800	Jews invited to settle in Italy, France, and Germany. Charlemagne welcomed Jews into his Carolingian Empire.				
800 to 900		1500 to 1700	Between 2,000-4,000 Jews slaughtered in Lisbon (1506). Venetian Republic ordered the segrega- tion of Jews into an area of Venice known as ghetto Nuovo. Jews forced into ghettos in Italy, Ger- many, and Central Europe.	1900 to 1933	Hitler organized Nazi Party Program. Beer Hall Putsch took place. Hitler wrote <i>Mein Kampf</i> . Hitler became German Chancellor; anti-Jewish legislation passed.
900 to 1100	Jews entered England at time of conquest. Jews enjoy wide toleration in Moslem Spain.				
1100 to 1096	Crusades began. Anti-Semitic out- breaks in France. First ghettos established.				